THEIR PUBLIC SERVICES

Convention.

CAREER OF PRESIDENT THEO DORE ROOSEVELT.

Senator Fairbanks of Indiana-A Positive Force in the Republican Party Since 1896.

The nominee of the republican party for President of the United States is of Dutch and Scotch-Irish ancestry, the paternal side of his house being of the purest Dutch. Theodore Roosevelt was the son of Theodore and Martha Roosevelt, and he was born in New York city October 27, 1858. He was the grandson of Cornelius Van Schaack and Margaret Roosevelt, and the greatgrandson of John and Mary Roosevelt. His was a Bullock, a southern woman whose home was in Georgia, and his greatgrandthe shores of Manhattan in 1651. This ancester was Klass Martenson Roosevelt whose wife was Jannetje Van Rosevelt. They reached the New Amsterdam from Holland in the year named. The first of the Roosevelts to land in this country was a burgher of the "major right," and his son Nicolas was an alderman of the most in-fluential party that dominated affairs in the Dutch possessions. Despite the great in-fluence of the family the male members espoused the side of the people in the con-test of the colonies with the mother country. James I. Roosevelt, one of the ancestors, was a captain in the New York State Troop during the revolution.

Theodore Roosevelt, father of the Presi-

His Early Career.

rightness of conduct.

dent, was born in 1831 and died in 1878. Martha Bullock, his mother, was a daugh-

ter of James and Martha Bullock of Ros-well, Ga., both descendants of revolutionary

stock and people of high standing in the south. No better ancestry can be traced

in this country, combining the instincts of freedom, traditions of patriotism and up-

The President was frail as a boy and it is splendid health were obtained by athletic and outdoor exercises and care and temperance in his methods of life. He is probably the finest physical specimen of a President the country ever had. Of the twentyfive Presidents who preceded him, not one Jackson, like Roosevelt, was a man of great courage, but he was frail and thin of body. The President was such a weak boy that his parents concluded he would be unable to stand the work of the McMullen School, in New York city, which he first attended, and he was placed under private instructors at his home, where his studies were carried on to suit what was considered best for his health. As he grew older, how ever, he grew stronger, and when he was of the age of his oldest son, Theodore, he was a vigorous and lively lad. He was tutored for admission to Harvard by Mr. Cut-ler, subsequently the founder of the Cutler this kind was that his acquaintance with School, and entered Harvard in time to the brave men of the west had shown their graduate from there in 1880. He stood high skill with the rifle, their fine horsemanship in Harvard and was one of the editors of the undergraduate journal, the Advocate showing an inclination for literary work at an early age. He also became promi-neat in athletics in Harvard, and since he at an early age. He also became prominent in athletics in Harvard, and since he vance guard of Shafter's invading army. At the battle of Las Guasimas the President eral of the athletic contests in which Harvard took part, and loyally cheered his college team throughout.

Immediately after graduation the President spent a year in travel and study. He has kept up his study to this day, and he often furnishes a surprise when some of his callers find that he has read a number of the latest literary gems of this country and of Europe. Some time ago a German who called on him was taken off his feet when he found the President had just finished reading a noted German work in the German language, which he speaks and reads with the fluency of a German. The President has traveled in Europe many times since his first visit, and it was in London that he married Edith Kermit 'arow, daughter of Charles and Gertrude Carow of Norwich, Conn. They were both abroad at the time.

President Roosevelt was first married

September 23, 1880, to Alice, daughter of George Cabot and Caroline Lee of Boston, Mass. She died in 1883, leaving one daughter, Alice Lee Roosevelt. His second mar-riage took place December 2, 1886. There are five children by that marriage-The dore, jr.; Kermit, bearing one of his mother's names; Ethel, Archie and Quentin. Theodore and Kermit are being pre-pared for Harvard at the Groton School, in Massachusetts, and both are bright lads, fend of outdoor exercises and delighting in the manly plays that help to make men out

Entrance Into Politics.

Before he became of age the President found himself absorbed in the question of purification of political and official life, and it was when a young man that he studied the application of civil service rules to executive administration. These studies were preliminary to an open advocacy of civil service principles, and his scholastic and attract general attention. The President studied law soon after he left Harvard, but his inclination to politics did not cause him to pursue this profession. Two years after he graduated from Harvard he was elected an assemblyman from New York, and his record there was so excellent that he was the candidate of his party for speaker of the assembly in 1884. He was then only twenty-six years old. While serving in the legislature he was chairman of the committee on cities and of a special committee known as the Roosevelt investigating committee. He put into effect the principles of civil service at that early day by introducing bills, which became laws affecting the government of New York city, and espefally the patronage exercised by the sher off, county clerk and register. This was his first fight for civil service, and it was admitted that the laws greatly reformed the conduct of the offices to which they were intended to apply. It was almost simultaneously with the passages of the conduct of the passages. neously with the passage of the first civil service measures in the New York legislature that a similar measure was passed by

Young Roosevelt had risen so quickly in politics and had achieved such an enviable reputation that the New York republican state convention in 1884 elected him a dele-gate-at-large from the state and made him chairman of the delegation. It was the first national convention he attended. Upon the election of Mr. Cleveland that year Mr. Roosevelt went west and pur-chased the Elk Horn and Chimney Butte ranches on the Little Missouri river, in North Dakota. He lived there for nearly two years, thoroughly enjoying the life and having enough experiences to last a man for a lifetime. It was while in the west that he learned some of the untamed cowboys what it was to be as fearless a themselves, even if he had just come from the east, and his reputation was known all over the Dakotas in a short time. The cowboys now like him so well that they will not think of voting anything else exthe republican ticket this year. The residence in the west gave him informa-tion for some of the stirring books which

he wrote later. Mr. Roosevelt did not give up his resi-dence in New York, and went back there frequently. From 1884 to 1888 he took an interest in National Guard affairs, serving one year as a lieutenant and three years as a captain in the 8th Regiment of the National Guard of the state. He was a good soldier then, as afterward. In 1886, when the people of New York earnestly dehunted the city over for a courageous and able champion of better government, and Mr. Roosevelt was finally nominated as an independent candidate for mayor. His nomination was indorsed by the republican

hottest fights ever known in the city. He was defeated, Abram S. Hewitt being elect-ed, but he had again demonstrated the

On the Civil Service Commission. One year later President Harrison ap-

pointed him a civil service commissioner. and he served as president of the civil service board until May, 1895, a period of six years. In this position he came in contact with public men and affairs and was untiring in his endeavors to apply the civil service principles of merit and capacity to all executive departments. He made many friends and some enemies. When he began work in the commission there were 14,000 government employes protected by the civil service law, and when he left 40,000 filled their positions under its rules and regulations. Rigid honesty of purpose characterized his administration of the office. Had he been anything else than fearless in his character he could have ingratiated himself with politicians of all classes, but he did not see fit to do so at the expense of principle and honesty.

Mr. Roosevelt left the civil service commission to become police commissioner of New York, a legislative investigation there having shown that he was just the man to make reforms. When he saw what the situation was he promptly resigned his place on the civil service commission, and en-tered with characteristic energy upon the

performance of his new duties. He began the reorganization of the police system in a way to shake things up, but it was admitted that he impartially did his work. He demanded the enforcement of the laws as the police of New York found them. He upheld those officers who did their duty and punished those who failed. Many of grandson of John and Mary Roosevelt. His grandmother was a Barnhill, his mother was a Bullock, a southern woman whose he is sought by his blue-coated friends. Violent opposition characterized the drastic changes from the previous practice of the mother a Van Schaack. Relatives abound in New York and vicinity, and they have been among the foremost citizens of that been among the first Roosevelt landed on could be effectual and impartial enforcement of the excise laws.

In the Navy Department.

While still serving as president of the blpartisan board of police commissioners in 1897 Mr. Roosevelt was picked out by President McKinley as assistant secretary of the navy, to serve with John D. Long of Massachusetts, who had been confirmed as Secretary of that department. He entered upon the duties with enthusiasm, and with many new and valuable ideas. One of these was that the navy of the country should learn how to shoot by practical target lessons. He urged an appropriation of \$800,000, to be spent in learning the officers and sailors of the navy how to shoot accurately. Under his orders the navy soon had plenty of practice, but the \$800,000 was spent, at which there was criticism. Mr. Roosevelt promptly asked for \$500,000 more, and said that he wanted to see that expended in teaching the navy how to shoot with accuracy. This was appropriated, and the President has been given credit for having brought about the good target work done at Manila and Santiage at Manila and Santiago. In many other ways the new assistant secretary aided in noticeable that most of his children are getting the navy ready for the impending that way. His great physical vigor and

Upon the declaration of war with Spain dr. Roosevelt went to the White House and asked permission to resign and to join Dr. Leonard Wood, who was then President McKinley's physician, assigned by the War Department in the organization of a regi-ment of an independent character. The resignation was accepted. Dr. Wood was appointed a colonel of volunteers, Mr. Roosevelt a lieutenant colonel, and they proceeded to San Antonio, Tex., to recruit their famous Rough Rider regiment. Cowboys and hunters of the west, men of iron nerve, and daring from each nerve and daring from all parts of the country, asked to join the regiment, which was quickly formed and put through a se-

In the Spanish War.

Mr. Roosevelt's commission as a lieutenant colonel bore the date of May 6, 1898. and his idea of organizing a regiment of and their devotion and patriotism. A part of the troops of this regiment embarked dent demonstrated his cool courage and daring, and his behavior then was such that upon the promotion of Col. Wood as brigadier general he was made colonel of the Rough Riders, a position which he has often said gave him more pride than any he had ever held. Gen. Wood was made governor of Santiago. At the battle of San Juan, July 1, 1898, Col. Roosevelt dis-tinguished himself by leading the charge of the Rough Riders and the 9th Regiment up San Juan hill. This charge made him one of the idolized heroes of the country, and his subsequent acts in Cuba greatly strengthened him with the people. only did he show the utmost coolness as an officer, but he shared every hardship with his regiment, dividing the small bit of food he had with the soldiers with affability and

Governor of New York. On his return from Cuba at the close of

the war, Col. Roosevelt was named by the republican party of New York as its candidate for governor, and he was elected over Van Wyck, democrat, and the prohibition and socialist candidates by a plurality of 17,786 votes in a total of 1,343,968 votes. His term as governor of New York from 1809 to 1000 was conspicuous for his thorough work in reforming the canal boards, instituting an improved system of civil system in county offices, and in calling an oill he had recommended at the general session taxing as real estate the value of railroads and other franchises to use public streets. This was in spite of the protests of the republican leaders and the corpora-tions. His personality and force were rec-ognized and admired. He consulted all factions of the republican party in the state, but followed what seemed to him the best course for the commonwealth. While oratorical abilities enabled him to cham- he maintained his reputation for independpion these principles in such a way as to ence, he yet held the respect of the managers and leaders.

Vice President and President.

The western delegates to the republican national convention which met at Philadelphia in June, 1900, forced the nomination of Governor Roosevelt as Vice President. It was at this convention that Governor Roosevelt made an eloquent speech in seconding the nomination of President Mc-Kinley as the republican nominee for President

In September, 1901, came the awful tragedy at Buffalo and the elevation of the Vice President to the presidency. President Roosevelt was sworn into office as the twenty-sixth President of this country September 14, 1901, at the same time announcing that the policies of his la-mented predecessor would be carried out. In assuming the presidency he reappointed the entire cabinet of President McKinley as it existed, thereby further confirming purpose to carry on the work that had been begun by the dead President The cabinet, as then composed, was as follows: John Hay of the District of Columbia, Sec-Secretary of the Treasury; Elihu Root of Hitchcock of Missouri, Secretary of the Interior; John D. Long of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Navy; Charles Emory Smith of Pennsylvania, Postmaster Gen Attorney General, and James Wilson of Iowa, Secretary of Agriculture. The President never had a serious break with one of these cabinet officials, many of whom are still in the cabinet with him. Among the first cabinet members to retire were Secretaries Gage and Long and Postmaster General Smith, but they had been on the eve of retirement during the lifetime of Mr. McKinley, and the severance of their official relations was not due to disagree-ments with the President.

ments with the President.

Secretary Gage was succeeded by Leslie
M. Shaw of Iowa; Secretary Long by William H. Moody of Massachusetts, then a
member of the House; and Mr. Smith's
place was taken by Henry C. Payne of
Wisconsin. After these changes there was no other resignation until Secretary Root, the President's closest friend and adviser, left to resume his law practice in New York, and was succeeded by William H. Taft of Ohlo.

Another conspicuous figure of the Mc-Kinley administration was retained by President Roosevelt. That was George B. Cortelyou, who had been the private secretary of President McKinley. Mr. Cortelyou was asked to remain in the same position with President Roosevelt, who felt that he could trust him with his most confidential

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In Russia calf, in broken sizes. Regular price, \$1. For this

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One lot of Black and White Bathing Slippers for Women; indestructible cork soles. Value, 50c. and 75c. Special at 35c.

One lot of Dark Tan Oxford Ties for Women; welt soled; Cuban heels. Particularly good value at \$2.50. For this sale,

One lot of Gray or Tan Canvas Oxford Ties for Women: leather heeled. Broken sizes. Values up to \$1.50. For this

ed to be correct, and their relations became so close that when the new Department of Commerce and Labor was created Mr. Cortelyou was promoted to be its first executive head, his place being taken by William Loeb, jr., who had been private secretary to the President before he came to

President Roosevelt not only retained all the cabinet members and other prominent Washington officials of the McKinley administration, but he made no material change in the diplomatic and consular service, and most of the ambassadors and min-isters who were appointed by President Mc-

Followed McKinley's Policy.

The wise policy of President Roosevelt in adopting the policies and appointive brains of his predecessor was shown in the fact that there was not the least disturbance in governmental affairs and no illfeeling. Naturally the succession of so young a man to the presidency was not fully agreeable to many of the prominent old-time republican leaders, who had deferred to the leadership of McKinley be-cause he was so firmly established in the love and regard of the people that they knew any efforts to fight him would be unsuccessful. This natural antipathy to the new man made an early impro Washington, and the course of President Roosevelt through the hundreds of difficult questions arising for solution by him was watched with closest attention. Mistakes of statesmanship and leadership ment of the President and the profit of those who felt that this young man was liable to do the wrong thing. These pessi-mistic views have since undergone change, and the President is now as firmly estab-lished in the good will of the leaders of his party as he is with the masses of the peo ple. His course was scrutinized in every way possible, and he showed that he could be trusted. Errors and flaws were no longer sought for, and for more than a might have been felt has been dissipated. President Roosevelt's first message to longress followed the line of policy foreshadowed in McKinley's last speech at Buf-He soon made visits through the various states, finding a warm and cordial welcome, alike generous in New England and the south. His recommendations were acknowledged to be wise and conservative, and, while Congress did not adopt all of them, it gave to each careful consideration.

One of the most conspicuous acts of the President was that in reference to the coal strike of 1902. He took action that restored order and secured a return of the miners to their work, at the same time making the workingmen feel that their cause had not suffered from his counsel. He received universal praise for his course in that memorable affair.

In the complications arising from the Venezuelan difficulties in 1902-03 he maintained the Monroe doctrine in all negotiations with European powers interested and was honored by the government of Venezuela in being named as an acceptable arbitrator, which duty he gracefully avoided by proposing The Hague tribunal as the proper means for arriving at a peaceful

Another notable example of the President's wisdom and fairness was his steadfast insistence that this country should do its duty by Cuba in the matter of arranging a reciprocity treaty. He did this in the face of severe opposition from the beet sugar states of the west and extreme pro tection advocates, but his view was finally adopted by Congress, and the treaty has

been in operation for some time.

In all of his messages to Congress for the first year or so of his administration President Roosevelt referred to the necessity for laws by Congress dealing witth illegal combinations of corporate interest, and he promulgated his ideas despite allegations that he was unsafe and that he would disrupt the financial interests of the country. He directed Attorney General Knox to make an investigation and to apply such laws as were in existence to the combinations be considered were offending. Mr. Knox proceeded under the Sherman anti-trust clause and won brilliant success. He was given aid by appropriations from Congress au-

thorizing him to employ all the legal counsel necessary.

Before he became President Mr. Roosevelt enjoyed high social, literary and academic distinction. He had been elected a member of the Columbia Historical Society. to which he contributed papers on the Dutch colonies of New Amsterdam; the National Geographical Society, the Union League Club and the Century Association of New York city; the Anthropological Soclety of Washington, the American Museum of Natural History, of which he was a trustee, as he was of the State Charities Association and of the Newsboys Lodging House of New York, of which his father was the organizer and liberal patron. Besides his literary achievements he has been a daring hunter of big game. He is conspicuous in this respect among American sportsmen. Trophies of the chase adorn his home at Oyster Bay and the state din-ing room in the White House. In 1887 he organized the Boone and Crockett Club, be-coming its first president. The objects of the club are the hunting of big game and the exploration and preservation of game and forests. February 2, 1809, he instituted and was the first commander of the Navai and Military Order of the Spanish-Amerand Military Order of the Spanish-American War, and became a member of the Rough Riders' Association, organized in Cuba before the disbandment of the regiment, and of the Spanish-American War Veterans, incorporated December 14, 1889, He was made an honorary member of the Union League Club of Chicago in 1902, and

of overseers in 1805. His Literary Work.

literary work throughout his active life, much of it being in descriptions of his various experiences.

> His first work was published a year after he left college, and was entitled "The Navai War of 1812," "Hunting Trips of a Ranchwar of 1812," "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman," in 1885, was well received. In 1886 appeared the "Life of Thomas H. Benton," and in 1887 the "Life of Governeur Morris," in the American Statesman series. Other works are as follows: "Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail" (1886). Hunting Trail" (1888), "Essays on Practical Politics" (1888), "The Winning of the West The Founding of the Allegheny Commonwealth" (1889), "History of New York City" (1890), "The Wilderness Hunter" (1893); "The Boone and Crockett Club (1893); Series," Brid Grinnell; "American Big Game Hunting" (1893); "Hunting in Many Lands" (1895) and the "Trail and Campfire" (1896); (1895) and the "Trail and Campfire" (1896); "Hero Tales from American History," including fourteen tales by himself and twelve by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge; "The Winning of the West—Louislana and the Northwest," additional volumes to the first publication (1893-1896); "American Ideals" (1897); "The Rough Riders" (1899); "Oliver Cromwell" (1900); "The Strenuous Life" (1900) and part author of "The Deer Life" (1900), and part author of "The Deer The President is a member of the Dutch Reformed Church and attends worship in

ng campaign

in political campaigns.

In Demand as Political Orator.

ways been much in demand as a speake

litical movements within the republican

ranks in the state. The republicans car-

ried Indiana on the national and state tickets that year by about 20,000 ma-

ority. The legislature was safely repub

jority. The legislature was safely republican. In the republican caucus which followed in January. 1897, he was nominated for United States senator on the first ballot. Thus he achieved without

great difficulty and with the best of party

eeling his first ambition to hold office.

That was the third time his name had

been brought before his party for the

senatorship in Indiana. On the other oc-casions he had received his party's sup-

erats were in the majority. It was Sena-

Entrance Into the Senate.

The entrance of Senator Fairbanks into

the United States Senate was at the time

of the restoration of the republican party

to power after four years of democratic

rule, accompanied by industrial and

financial depression that had prostrated

the country. Mr. Fairbanks' close rela-tions with President McKinley made his

position in the Senate especially desirable. He was destined to play a conspicu-

ous part in the new administration which

was to restore the protective tariff policy

place the country on a sound financial basis, wage a successful war with Spain

in the interest of humanity and witness the advent of the United States in the

foremost rank of world powers.

Mr. Fairbanks entered actively into the

work of the extra session which passed the Dingley tariff bill. He was prominent

among men who framed the legislation

to revise the currency laws. He was at

mittee on immigration, and while occupying that position worked earnestly to so reform the immigration laws that the

standard of citizenship in this country might not be lessened. Later he became

chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds, and in that posi-

tion always advocated a broad policy for the construction of public buildings all

Friend of the National Capital.

He believed in the building up of the na-

tional capital and, as a business man, could

never sympathize with those economists

who favored the renting of private build-

ings for public uses. He pointed out in his

speeches on this subject the large degree

of economy that would result from the con-

struction of needed buildings by the gov-

ernment. He believed that a great nation

should provide itself with an ideal capital city as its national workshop. At the same

time he was an advocate of the broadest of all forms of economy which involves the best facilities for carrying on government

work without undue extravagance.

Mr. Fairbanks' entire course preceding and during the war with Spain is one that has been justified by events. He was one of President McKinley's closest advisers during that trying period. He was at the White House almost daily. He was for war when he realized that war was in-

evitable and approved the broadest meas-ures for a liberal treatment for Cuba when

the war was over.

He conceived the idea of extending aid to

the stricken inhabitants of the Island of Martinique after the volcanic eruption. It was he who introduced the bill for that

purpose appropriating \$250,000 for the relief

His Diplomatic Work.

Mr. Fairbanks was named by President McKinley as one of the American commis-

sioners of the United States and British

joint high commission and was chairman

of the American commissioners. The prin-

cipal questions before the commission aside

from the Alaska boundary question were the proposed abrogation of the Rush-Bagot treaty of 1817, which prohibited the build-ing or maintaining of war vessels above a certain tonnage on the Great Lakes, the lake fisheries question and Canadian reci-

work without undue extravagance.

over the country.

to be defeated by Senator Fairbanks.

this city regularly. CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS. Had Been Selected by the Leaders

From the First. From the beginning of the discussion leading up to the selection of republican candidates for the national campaign of this year the name of Charles Warren Fairbanks, senator from Indiana, has been urged by party leaders for the vice presidency. Over a year ago Senator Fairpanks was being talked of for this honor, and it was generally understood at that time he was greatly embarrassed because of his feeling that, should he accept the nomi-

nation, it would involve for him a great

sacrifice.

As a senator from Indiana, Mr. Fairbanks has had a far more influential position than he could possibly have as Vice President of the United States. His state has been continuously back of him in every contest in which he has been interested, so that his continued re-election to the Senate has always been regarded as a matter of fact. To give up his place in the Senate was quite generally regarded as rather more of a sacrifice than could be exepteed. Senator Fairbanks himself during all this time has said little or nothing in relation to his candidacy. The only attraction the office of Vice President could have for him would be the possibility of making it a stepping stone to the presidency at some future time. His more intimate friends understand how he feels about that and not few of them have assured him of their belief that such an outcome would be a

natural one Well Qualified for Any Office.

The friends of Senator Fairbanks are quite well satisfied that he possesses every qualification for the highest office in the land. As a republican his record is without a blemish. He has not only been consistent in advocating republican doctrines but he has stood firmly by the vital principles of the party when men of less strength have faltered. He is a protectionist of the McKinley type, and was one of the leading republicans to advocate the gold standard long before the adoption of

the gold plank in the platform of 1806.

Indeed, the action of the Indianapolis convention, at which the gold standard was placed in the platform of the state of Indiana prior to the national convention the important event leading up to the com-mitment of the republican party to the gold standard. Mr. Fairbanks was dominating element in that convention, and to him is largely due the credit for the prompt action on this most important issue of his party.

A Zealous Republican.

Always a zealous republican, Mr. Fairbanks, even at a time when his law practice was a most exacting one, found opportunity to lend his services to republican cumpaigns in Indiana. "His counsel was sought by party leaders, and before he ever held office hed had socken in every county of the state, and was known personally to the voters. He was a liberal contributor to the campaign fund.

Among the strong friendships he made in his early career was that of Walter Q. Gresham. When Judge Gresham's name was taken up by leading republicans for the presidency in 1888 Mr. Fairbanks became one of his enthusiastic supporters. But when it became apparent that Judge Gresham could not be nominated, and that the convention would turn to Gen. Benjamin Harrison, Mr. Fairbanks frankly told Judge Gresham that he regarded the outlook for him as hopeless, and was directed by Mr. Gresham to withdraw his name from further consideration before the con-

His Harrison Campaign Work.

Mr. Fairbanks plunged into the Harrison campaign with the utmost energy, but nothing that he did interfered with his warm friendship for Mr. Gresham, which continued until the time of the latter's of the Alpine Club of London. He receive: the honorary degree of LL.D. from Columdeath. While the two were always friends, they differed greatly in their political views during the latter part of Judge Gresham's life. Mr. Fairbanks never accepted any compromise in his advocacy of the tried republican principles.

Senator Fairbanks became a positive force in the setting arrayblican party from bia in 1899, from Yale in October, 1901, and from Harvard in 1902. He was elected a member of the Harvard University board

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vention in 1896. He and Major McKinley Senator Fairbanks was a delegate-at-large 比较速度速度速度速度速度速度速度速度速度 had been warm personal friends for many and was chairman of the committee or resolutions, which reported the national platform that year. He has been chosen years. They were both born in Ohlo, were both members of the Methodist Episcopal delegate-at-large from Indiana to the Church and their political views were in exact accord. In manner and method of Chicago convention. Senator Fairbanks was re-elected to the hought they exhibited the same tempera-Senate in 1903 at the expiration of his first ment. It was natural that Mr. Fairbanks term without opposition in his own party In the joint assembly of the Indiana legisshould support Mr. McKinley, and he was one of his strongest advocates in the pre-

liminary organization leading up to the campaign of 1886. He was chosen chairman of the Indiana delegation to the St. Louis convention, and Mr. McKinley invited Mr. Falshanka to be to the st. lature that year he received a larger ma-jority than was ever before given to any candidate for the United States Senate in the history of the state with two excepvited Mr. Fairbanks to be temporary chair Invited Into the Cabinet. man of the convention. The latter's speech on that occasion attracted widespread

terest and was a keynote for the approach Senator Fairbanks to become a member o is cabinet. From the time Mr. Fairbanks entered the In the campaign that followed Mr. Fair-Senate he has refrained from engaging in banks was invited to speak in nearly all any law practice, having given his time ex-

of the northern states and responded as clusively to the government service. ar as he was able to do so. He has alyears before the town of Boston was settled there arrived from England one Jonathan Fayerbanke, his wife, four sons and two daughters. They were Puritans and for many generation their ancestors had been Mr. Fairbanks' leadership in Indiana was still more generally recognized after was still more generally to the returned from the St. Louis convention. From that time until the present he has been the dominant figure in all pofarmers. In the struggle between the crown and the people they had been followers of Cromwell. They came to America in search

of greater religious liberty. The Fayerbanke family became wel known in the early history of the Massa-chusetts colony. Jonathan Fayerbanke was man of strong mind who made his influence felt in the community. The house in which he lived near Dedham was occupied by his descendants until a few years ago when it became the property of the Massa-chusetts Historical Society.

His College Life.

Fairbanks at college was a type of the country lad six feet tall rather awkward slow of speech, very slim, and ambitious to get through college and become a lawyer He was of a serious turn of mind, and was not given to college pranks, and seldom joked.

After leaving college he went to Pittsburg, Pa., where for a time he acted as agent of the Associated Press, then in its infancy. After remaining at Pittsburg for a year or more, during which time he ap-plied himself to the study of law, he went to Cleveland, Ohio., completed his studies and was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of that state after one term at a Cleveland law school.

It was then he married Miss Cole, whom he had known in college, and decided to locate in Indianapolis for the practice of ing to Indianapolis it was suggested that he accept a nomination as prosecuting at-torney of his home county, in Ohio, and politics, as did William McKinley But he had no political ambition at that time and declined the offer.

His Early Legal Career. The early career of Lawyer Fairbanks

was much the sam; as that of the average young attorney. His fees came very slowly at first. He and his young wife lived at a boarding house, but as the lawyer's practice grew they furnished a modest home. Their present home in Indianapolis is a orch extending along the south side, beauifully shaded and overlooking a large lawn. From 1874 until he was elected to the Senate Mr. Fairbanks was devoted to his law practice. He accumulated one of the most complete law libraries of the whole coun try. His fees were unusually large for a lawyer of his day. He accumulated a comfortable fortune.

Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks have always

retained a lively interest in the prosperity of the college in which they became ac quainted. He has been one of its trustees for many years. His eldest son and his only daughter are of the alumni of that in stitution. Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks are members of the Meridian Street Methodist enator is a trustee of the church.

His Interesting Family. Their children are Adelaide, wife of En-

sign John W. Timmons of the navy; Warren C., who recently married Miss Helene Ethel Cassidy of Pittsburg, and who is a director of the Oliver Typewriter Company in Chicago; Frederick C., a graduate of Princeton University, class of 1903, now a student at the Columbian University law school in this city; Richard, in the junior year at Yale College, and Robert, the youngest, a student at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., preparing to enter Prince

Senator Fairbanks' mother is still living. being nearly eighty years of age. She spends her winters with the senator's family in this city.

One of his brothers is connected with the

Springfield Foundry Company, and another brother is president of the First National Bank of Mansfield, Ill., another being a capitalist and real estate dealer in Chi-

capitalist and real estate dealer in Chicago.

Mr. Fairbauks is president of the Benjamin Harrison Monument Association of Indianapolis, and a trustee of the McKinley Memorial Association.

The life of the Fairbankses in this city has been characterized by generous but unostentatious hospitality. They occupy the Van Wyck house near Dupont Circle. Mrs. Fairbanks is regarded as one of the social leaders of the city. She is president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and has for many years taken a very active interest in that society. procity.
On account of his close friendship with the late President McKinley Mr. Fairbanks was invited to deliver the address at the unveiling of the McKinley monument at Toledo, Ohlo, last year. He has been the guest of and has delivered addresses before the principal political clubs of the country.

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Telegraphic advices received at Mexico a City show that there is danger of war between the republic of Salvador and Guatemala, and that the troops of the two countries are marching to the border region. There are also reports of a coming revolution in Honduras.

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